

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
Washington, D. C.

MINUTES OF A REGULAR MEETING OF THE
FACULTY SENATE HELD ON DECEMBER 8,
1972, IN THE FACULTY CONFERENCE ROOM,
SIXTH FLOOR, LIBRARY

- 1 The meeting was called to order by President Elliott at 2:17 p.m. The President extended a word of welcome to Professor Richard A. Barrett, new member of the Senate.

Present: President Elliott, Provost Bright, Registrar Houser, Parliamentarian Stevenson, Allen, Angel, Barrett, Birnbaum for Feffer, Black, Breen, Davison, Dockeray, Eisenberg, Foa, Griffith, Highfill, Hobbs, Kaye, Kirsch, R. Kramer, Kurtz, Marinaccio, Morgan, Nash, Pierpont, Reesing, Schiff, Schwoerer, Stevens, Vahouny, and Yeide for Linton.

Absent: Burns, Harris, Liebowitz, Parrish, Reich, Sapin, and Tillman.

- 2 The minutes of the regular meeting of November 10, 1972, were approved as distributed.

- 3 a. Professor Stevens, on behalf of the Executive Committee, moved the adoption of Resolution 71/20, and Professor Morgan seconded the motion. Professor Kaye, Chairman of the University Resources Committee, the committee to which the resolution had been referred by Senate action February 11, 1972, stated that his committee was reporting the recommendation made by the preceding University Resources Committee that Resolution 71/20 not be adopted. Professor Griffith then distributed to members of the Senate copies of a proposed amendment to Resolution 71/20, together with a Special Report. After a recess of five minutes for the purpose of studying the two documents, Professor Griffith, speaking in support of the resolution, explained that the proposed amendment to the resolution would not essentially alter the original resolution but would reaffirm its request for a policy of stronger fiscal support to the Library at the 5% level and by dropping the explicit time goal of 1974-75 contained in the original resolution and substituting, instead, a request that the Administration submit an annual report each September, beginning in 1973, setting forth the progress attained and plans for implementation of the resolution, would strengthen the original resolution and would assure constructive action between the Administration and the Senate in establishing an adequate level of support. Professor Griffith moved adoption of Resolution 71/20 with amended resolving clauses, and Professor Morgan seconded.

Professor Breen expressed concern that to maintain the 5% level, it might be necessary to "steal from Peter to pay Paul." Professor Griffith responded that the Library Committee felt it was not its responsibility to oversee budget

but that if the Library was not sufficiently funded, it was the Faculty's job to seek more adequate funding. Professor Nash inquired as to whether the Administration had a position on the resolution. Provost Bright answered that he did not think the Administration should take a position on the resolution as it was for the Senate's consideration. Professor Highfill stated that he felt an Administration's position on the matter would help the Senate make up its mind; otherwise, it would be "voting in the dark." Professor Morgan responded that the objections of the Resources Committee would be essentially taken care of by the proposed amendment which would do away with the rigid commitment of a particular time to reach the 5% level and would reaffirm an earlier resolution calling for raising the Library support to a certain level by requesting the Administration to show each year the progress toward that particular goal. Professor Davison spoke in support of the amendment which he felt softened the original resolution, and emphasized the need to improve library resources as it had become more difficult to use other libraries in the area.

The question was called by the President, voted upon, and Resolution 71/20, as amended, was adopted unanimously. Professor Griffith added that he wanted to make it clear in what respect the resolution was critical. He stated that there had been substantial progress in developing the physical facilities of the library and in providing funding for the library, which had to come from the General University Operating funds, but what had to be kept in focus was sufficient appropriations for the daily operating expenses of the library so that adequate library services could be provided to the University community. (Resolution 71/20, as amended, is attached hereto and made a part of these minutes by reference herein.)

- 3 b. Professor Stevens, on behalf of the Executive Committee, moved the adoption of Resolution 72/2. Professor Kaye stated that he would like to suggest that the Senate distinguish between the resolution and the plan which was tied into it. The plan called for retirement at age 62 after 20 years of service, and contained nothing about those persons who were age 50 or more. Professor Kaye further stated that the Resources Committee, after careful study of the impact of the plan itself, considered the plan, as presented, to be unacceptable, and the committee recommended that the Senate adopt the principle of optional early retirement as stated in Resolution 72/2 and further recommended that the Committee on Appointment, Salary and Promotion Policies determine an acceptable plan and report such plan to the Senate. Professor Schwoerer asked if it was the intent of the Resources Committee to separate the two recommendations and vote separately on them. Professor Kaye replied that that was not the intent: the intent was to emphasize the difference between the two. He further stated that the resolution could be adopted without referring to a specific plan. Professor Morgan stated that the problem resulted from an oversight in that Professor Stevens intended to move the resolution and he [Morgan] formally moved adoption of Resolution 72/2 and Professor Kurtz seconded its adoption. Professor Morgan further explained that, in past discussions concerning the resolution, there was concern with the actual cost of the plan and a serious problem having to do with cash-flow, and, therefore, the Senate referred the resolution to the Resources Committee for further study. He also stated that he was not certain that the Committee on Appointment, Salary, and Promotion Policies could be expected to propose a plan which would solve the problem of cash-flow and be acceptable in all respects. Professor Morgan said that Professor Kaye's Committee was now concerned with voting the resolution up or down and, then, cooperating with the Administration to try to achieve a feasible plan. Professor Schwoerer stated that she was not certain the Senate should resolve, in principle,

an idea which was not financially sound. Professor Kirsch spoke in favor of the resolution, stating that in principle it was workable. Professor Stevens asked Professor Kaye what was meant by the phrase "WHEREAS, there appear to be alternative approaches. . ." in the Resources Committee's Report. Professor Kaye replied that an insurance man on the Resources Committee indicated that there were alternative plans. Professor Stevens said that that would seem to answer the problem raised by Professor Schwoerer. Professor Hobbs inquired whether there was something "magic" about age 62, and Mr. Johnson explained that age 62 was used because the Government's Social Security Retirement Benefits were now available at age 62.

After further discussion by Professors Nash, Kaye, and Griffith, the President called the question, which was voted upon and passed unanimously. (Resolution 72/2 is attached hereto and made a part of these minutes by reference herein.)

- 4 Under Brief Statements, Professor Kirsch said that he would like to change the tone for a moment or two away from the vested interest of the Faculty and would like to talk about the interest of the University for a moment. He said that he had been following the newspapers, as most of the members had been, and, like most of the members, had raised some questions of wisdom of certain acts. Asking that he be allowed to take liberty as a psychologist, he said he would try to reconstruct his thought processes for the Senate's comments. He said that if he had questions, how did he get answers, could he get answers, and would it be difficult to get answers. He remembered the trouble with student problems on campus and the ways in which the Faculty acted because of the mutual trust between Faculty and Administration. If he had questions, should he ask the Administration on a personal basis or member of the Senate, and could he expect to get a direct frank answer. He felt the answer was "yes" because of the candor of previous occasions. He stated it was with ill-feeling that he read the newspaper reports and watched T. V. programs in which the same questions were raised in a slant to put the University in the worst possible light. He felt animosity toward the press and others and wondered why these issues were raised before the University knew anything about this, and to hear that an issue was going to be heard by the Senate and understood that the radio had this information before the Executive Committee. Professor Kirsch stated that, while certain questions should be raised if there were remaining questions, he felt that an inquisition or an ad hoc tribunal should not be appointed to discuss this.

Professor Allen then asked the floor for Professor Banzhaf who had risen to a point of personal privilege. Professor Banzhaf said that he understood that he was to present the matter formally but would do so later but would at this time answer questions which had been asked. He said that allegations were raised on Friday, December 1, 1972, in the Washington Post which raised very important issues, and that he drafted a memo addressed to the Senate, asking them to take action, and sent it directly by University Faculty mail to the Secretary. He further stated that on that Friday afternoon he was called by the Hatchet and decided to put it in the Hatchet since the matter involved the entire community and that would be the quickest way to make the matter public. He said he began to receive calls and, in each case, responded to inquiries as they were made.

(The memo referred to herein is on file in the Office of the Secretary.)

Professor Stevens stated that he would ask the floor for Professor Banzhaf later. Professor Stevens stated that the memo was received through U. S. mail, the envelope was dated December 4, 1972, and was not received in the Office of

the Secretary until Tuesday late afternoon, December 5, 1972. Professor Stevens noted that the Law School was a two and one-half block walk from the Secretary's office, a one block walk from his [Stevens] office, and that neither walk was taken. Professor Highfill stated that while one could not but admire Professor Banzhaf for conquering his reticence and submitting to the distasteful publicity attendant upon making his views known to the newspapers, and standing courageously in front of the television cameras in the interest of justice, he did believe there could be some question about Professor Banzhaf's discretion, particularly, since he was a lawyer. Further, Professor Highfill felt that if the U. S. Attorney's office had any evidence, or reasonable suspicion of perjury and/or subornation of perjury, it would seem to him to be the business of that Office, not the Senate, or Professor Banzhaf, to make the proper inquiries. Professor Highfill asked the Senate to consider three things: (1) That some unsupported allegations had been made by an attorney who lost a case; (2) That the University was defending against a five million dollar law suit and it was in no position to go beyond assurances already given by the President, which the Senate had as much right to believe as others to distrust; and (3) That legal matters were still, despite what some lawyers think, best left to law courts. He added that, since almost nothing surrounding the wretched affair had been exactly distinguished, he would urge the Senate not to act precipitately, and, in fact, for the present meeting, not to act at all.

Professor Stevens then asked the floor for Professor Banzhaf. Professor Banzhaf stated that he had present at the meeting representatives from the Women's Rights Committee of the Law School, the Student Bar Association, and Professor Bernard, Law Librarian, and he asked the President if they would be allowed to speak. President Elliott replied that the Chair would recognize each of the representatives. Professor Banzhaf then distributed to members of the Senate copies of a resolution he had prepared and a letter from James A. Kutcher, President, Student Bar Association. (The resolution and letter are attached hereto and made a part of these minutes by reference herein.) Professor Banzhaf then addressed the Senate, as follows:*

The matter is well-known to all of you and embodies the earlier memo that was sent to each one of you. Allegations from which they were made - made by D. C. councilmen, one Professor of Law, Federal judges, U. S. Assistant Attorney, and private attorneys. If any of these allegations are true, they are serious, and raise serious issues for the University. The allegations made were: (1) That the George Washington University aided in the defense attorney's work; (2) Influenced its doctors to submit reports helpful to the defendant; (3) George Washington University refused to make available to a former employee a report he had turned over to the University; and (4) Despite the bizarre circumstances, as we know them, despite knowledge of a voluntary confession, that both women agreed to the sexual assaults. It might have been very nice if we could sit back and ask questions, but, in face of these allegations, there should have been some response. There were many questions raised by the faculty and students. Instead of any immediate reply or response, there has been allegedly also a news blackout. Six days after the charges were made, a statement was formally released by George Washington University. If there had not been some of this publicity, would there have been a statement made at all? I have examined that statement. I believe that it does not clearly deny or mention most of the allegations made. This is not my own opinion, but the opinion of the Hatchet, Student Bar Association and Women's Rights. Why should there be an investigation? Serious allegations they might be

grounds for disbarment from the University. If any of them are true, they raise disturbing questions about George Washington's concern to protect its students and employees, and whether or not a defense is a matter simply of legal tactics. Finally, and most important, there is a concern in the mind of reasonable men that despite the denial that certain things have been going on. Professor Bernard is not a known activist, he does not make wild charges.

Let me be clear about what I have asked for and what I have not asked for. I have not asked for any investigation as to alleged acts of negligence. I have asked for an investigation of only the allegations raised concerning the University's role in the trial. I did not run around creating publicity. I do not think President Elliott's statement responded to the charges. I have read the statement. It says the accusations are untrue - witness seen for the first time and that the attorneys representing George Washington were not called upon, etc. It described in detail various actions the University took. This statement does not categorically deny that the University or any of its officials assisted in any way in the aid of defense, nor does it deny the other allegations. Again, I make no claim that any of this happened, but they are not denied. Major allegation raised by the prosecutor was with respect to medical reports. Statement does not deny that '... two university doctors filed addendums to the medical reports on the alleged victims. These addendums recorded the physicians' negative findings and tended to play down the significance of the injuries to the women. . . ' [quote from Washington Post]. This allegation not denied. Many points are not mentioned or alluded to.

A colleague is asking for a motion to suspend rules to permit discussion. Not why, but why not? Seven days prior to Senate meetings, an agenda must be mailed. Good rule, so members do not inadvertently fail to attend. Allows time for study and prevents precipitous action. I gave the easiest possible notice I could. It was my assumption that most of you would read the Hatchet and this was the best way. The problem of attendance is not a problem. The need for further study is particularly appropriate. The resolution asks you to take no action, just study it. It would be important for this body to investigate and study this. Suggest appointment of committee for impartial study. No fear of precipitous action. All I am asking for is study and then to take whatever action or non-action you deem appropriate. It is my hope and others that this group will find these allegations to be untrue...get rid of doubt or cloud. A simple denial, categorically. We also do not tend to trust people who tend to investigate themselves. Finally, and most important, needs our attention without further delay. A month's delay is not needed for in the meantime our students, particularly women, fear attack and that the University may again discourage the prosecution, invade the doctor-patient relationship, assist the attacker. A D. C. councilman called me and repeated to me he intends to press for investigation on the general issue of rape and rape laws in D. C., because of the recent George Washington case. He thinks this is a unique opportunity for the Faculty Senate to assert itself and render a public good. There should be students, faculty and others in the group. This might save us some problems. Finally, there is always the possibility of other investigations.

The only way this matter can come before you now is to suspend the rules and this motion is not debatable. If you do not do this, worst thing possible. Some members may want to speak on this. This would be ludicrous. A library resolution was just handed to you and you had only a little time to consider this. Let this matter be debated and not shove it under the carpet.

(*Professor Banzhaf was asked to provide an edited and corrected version of the record of his statement taken by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Senate. He has agreed to do this. When it has been received, it will be forwarded as an addendum to these minutes.)

Professor Stevens reported to the Senate that the Executive Committee had considered many of the issues Professor Banzhaf had raised at the present meeting and in his communication to the Senate. Based upon that consideration, Professor Stevens, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented the following report: "The Executive Committee recommends against a suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking action on the request of Professor Banzhaf at today's meeting but has agreed to place the question on the agenda for the January meeting of the Faculty Senate. This would give the members of the Faculty Senate adequate time to reflect upon appropriate means and procedures concerning the entire question."

Professor Nash said it seemed to him that the major question was whether or not the investigation proposed would serve the interest of the University and of the community. He said that he did not understand how putting it on the agenda in January was going to do credit to all concerned and that delaying the matter for a month would create doubt, and felt that if the issue were going to be considered, it should be considered at the present meeting. Professor Nash moved that the Senate suspend the rules to put the matter on the agenda forthwith and Professor Griffith seconded the motion. Parliamentarian Stevenson stated that a two-third's vote was needed for suspension of the rules. Professor Davison queried if one voted to suspend the rules if it was for the purpose only of putting Professor Banzhaf's resolution on the agenda since he was not sure that that particular resolution was the one he wanted to suspend the rules for even though he saw some point in talking broadly about what was the proper thing to do in the situation. Professor Marinaccio asked if a secret ballot would be in order, and the Parliamentarian responded that it would be. Professor Banzhaf explained that if the Senate suspended the rules to place the matter before it, the Senate would not be required to take immediate action, but that the vote would allow debate on it.

The Chair put the question on preference for secret ballot. A vote was taken, there were no ayes, and the request for secret ballot was lost. The Chair then put the question on the motion to suspend the rules. A vote was taken with seven (7) in favor of suspending the rules and twelve (12) against suspending the rules. The motion to suspend the rules was lost.

Professor Allen requested permission of the floor for the representatives to speak. Mr. Bookbinder, representing the Student Bar Association and Mr. James A. Kutcher, president of the Student Bar Association, who was unable to be present at the meeting, read a letter from Mr. Kutcher transmitted to Professor Stevens. Marian Fox, representing the Women's Rights Committee of the Law School, stated that she had a petition with 300 signatures which expressed concern about the matter and supported both Professor Banzhaf and the Student Bar

Association. Professor Bernard stated that he had gone fully over most of the things discussed by Professor Banzhaf but wanted to make some explanation of his memo based on what he had read in the paper. He said that, at that time (early on Monday, December 4, 1972), he did not know anything would be suggested in the way of a Senate investigation and he was concerned about the published statement that the University was issuing a "no-statement" and had a news blackout. He said he was heartsick that George Washington University was being criticized and that University personnel were accused of being involved in the case in a discreditable way. He loved the University and felt it was his second home. He felt that his statements were not those of someone trying to gain publicity and that his memo was intended to jar the University into realizing that it must make a statement, and that he would send copies of his memo to the members of the Senate before the January meeting, and that the memo was written during the time that he understood the people were acting as they were. He stressed that if, indeed, the people had done what the press reports said, then he felt that there must be an investigation of the source of it, security, medical personnel, and also the nature and source of any legal advice given to the University while the case was being dealt with.

Professor Latimer said that, with some hesitation, he wanted to make a statement. He said that early last spring at a meeting of Columbian College Faculty, he had suggested a resolution urging that proper steps be taken by the Administration warning the young ladies on the campus of the care they should take in walking about alone. Several weeks later, he said he found out that one of the two students involved was one of his advisees for she had come in to see him to pre-register for the current semester and he had to ask her name for identification. He said, as he talked with her, he could tell something was wrong, and, when he asked her if there was something he could do to help, she then told him that she was one of the two young ladies about whom we had been reading and hearing so much this past fall. He felt there was no question that she was affected in a way from which it would take her a long time to recover. He recalled the same type of situation which had occurred about two years ago and, again, several weeks after the event, he had learned that one of his advisees had been involved. He said she told him about the incident and that she was getting psychiatric help and he urged her to continue with it and to let him know if there was anything he could do, and that he had not seen her since. Professor Latimer stated that his point in saying all of this was that, in the midst of the investigation that had been going on, there was still a situation on the campus that needed to be corrected, if possible, and he urged the Administration to take every possible precaution for the protection of young ladies, both for their own sakes and for that of the University.

President Elliott asked if there were other comments. Professor Davison said that since Professor Stevens said that the Executive Committee would put the question on the agenda for the next meeting, he would like to have it understood that what is to be discussed is what is the best thing to be done for all the people concerned, starting with the students and the whole University community, not simple investigatory procedures. Professor Stevens replied that he was not sure the Executive Committee was to place the resolution of Professor Banzhaf on the agenda in January for that was too narrow, and Professor Banzhaf or others might want to modify it, and that time was needed to think about it. Professor Banzhaf stated that he would not have any objections to amending it or including, as addendum, any matters relating to the alleged incident or other suggestions to or instead of specific proposals he had made. He felt it all should be discussed and considered. Professor Griffith asked if the placing of the resolution on the agenda would constitute the Executive Committee as standing behind the resolution. Professor Stevens replied that he would not want to commit the Executive Committee.

Professor Morgan stated that he would like to comment on the matter. He felt the difficulty of the Executive Committee in not suspending the rules was that there were so many things that needed to be taken into account and it felt that precipitous action was undesirable. He said that he, himself, was of the view that some kind of committee inquiry was desirable, but, unfortunately, whatever the reasons, the fact was that the Executive Committee received a communication on late Wednesday that this particular matter was to come before the Senate. Further, he said that it had the problem of meeting and deliberating and it was bothered by some of the problems that this raised and thought it best to put this on the January agenda. He felt that there were two questions: (1) Should an investigation occur? (2) How to constitute an impartial group? He said that the matter will be on the agenda.

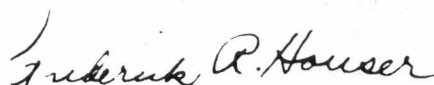
Professor Allen stated that he knew that everyone in the house placed primary importance on the safety of all members of the University community but he was concerned, however, about the possibility that the proposed investigation might be used as a fishing expedition and prejudice the University's rights in the pending damage suit. He suggested that the Senate have a statement from the University's counsel or have counsel, himself, present at the January meeting with regard to the effect of such an investigation at this time.

Professor Griffith said he wanted to know that the Executive Committee intended to place some resolution before the Senate so as not to get bound up in procedural rules, and thought there should be a resolution. Professor Stevens said he would be willing to make that commitment for the Chairman and Professor Morgan and Professor Kurtz: there would be a resolution but that the wording was not yet worked out. Professor Nash stated it would be his preference that it would be an Executive Committee's resolution. Professor Marinaccio stated that he was worried about the flak between the present time and January but thought the Senate did the right thing about not having it opened up immediately. He hoped that before the next meeting the Senate would, in the good judgment of the Administration, have answers to questions and more facts before it.

Professor Schwoerer observed that she thought that the Senate was speaking to larger issues, larger and more complex even than that which the University faced. She said the situation which was spoken to by Professor Latimer concerned everyone, and that all people who were involved in it were victims of laws on rape. She felt it was a complex question which had to do with the jury system, town-gown tensions, and the larger picture had to be taken into account, and, if something positive could come from the January meeting, that would be a good thing.

Professor Stevens reminded the Senate that the Executive Committee would meet next on January 5, 1973, and that any recommendations, in writing, should be in its hands by that time so they could be considered for the January 19, 1973, meeting of the Faculty Senate.

- 5 Upon motion duly made and seconded, President Elliott adjourned the meeting at 4:10 p.m.


Frederick R. Houser,
Secretary

A RESOLUTION TO IMPROVE FISCAL SUPPORT TO THE LIBRARY (71/20)

Whereas, recognizing the vital relationship of library development to the strengthening of the University, the Senate on May 12, 1967 (Res. 66/22) urged and requested that "the Administration adopt a policy of fiscal support to the Library such that in the shortest possible time the Library budget will reach and thereafter remain at five per cent of the University's educational budget"; and

Whereas, the University in its "Critical Self-Evaluation" for the Middle States Association Study of 1966-67 proclaimed an "immediate objective" to increase the Library budget from two and one-half per cent of the total University budget to five per cent in the next three to five years; and

Whereas, despite increased demands on the Library's services in the past few years and even greater projected future demands, the level of budget support had risen no higher than approximately three per cent of the University's educational budget by 1970-71; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE FACULTY SENATE OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY,

1. That the request of Resolution 66/22 for a policy of stronger fiscal support for the Library be reaffirmed, with the following clarifications:
 - (a) the term "Library budget" shall be taken to include the aggregate allocations for University (Main) Library, the Law and Medical School Libraries, and such other libraries as the University may from time-to-time establish;
 - (b) "five percent of the University's educational budget" shall be taken as five per cent of the total sums spent by the University in its 'Educational and General Budget' (as defined by the U. S. Office of Education).
2. That the Administration be requested to submit an annual report, each September beginning in 1973, setting forth the progress attained and plans for the implementation of this resolution, or proposing for consideration by the Senate an alternative policy for level of Library support.

For the purposes of this resolution, the term "Library" shall include the University Main Library, the Law and Medical School Libraries, and such other libraries as the University may from time to time establish.

#The term "Educational and General Budget" is taken as defined by the U. S. Office of Education, and includes for this purpose from the Medical Center budget only those sums allocated for the defraying of instructional costs in the School of Medicine.

The Library Committee

January 19, 1972

Referred to Committee on Resources February 11, 1972

Passed as amended 12/8/72

Attachment 3 a. Minutes of Faculty Senate, 12/8/72

THIS IS THE AMENDED VERSION WHICH
WAS ADOPTED 12/8/72.

A RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE PRINCIPLE OF
VOLUNTARY OPTIONAL RETIREMENT AT AGE 62
(72/2)

WHEREAS, there is considerable faculty interest in optional retirement at age 62, and

WHEREAS, consultations with TIAA/CREF have indicated the feasibility of such a retirement option without economic detriment to either the retiree or the University, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE FACULTY SENATE OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY THAT:

The Faculty Senate recommends that present retirement plans be augmented by the principle of voluntary optional retirement at age 62 (at approximately the present age 65 benefits) with no increase in personal contributions, this after a minimum of twenty years of service.

Committee on Appointment, Salary and
Promotion Policies (including Fringe Benefits)

March 21, 1972

Referred by Senate on April 14, 1972, to
Committee on Resources

Adopted December 8, 1972

A RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGATIONS MADE BY AN ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY AND OTHERS AGAINST GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

WHEREAS serious allegations have been made by an Assistant U. S. Attorney and others concerning the role of the University in a recently completed criminal trial in the District of Columbia; and

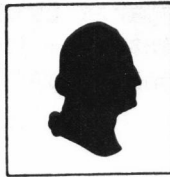
WHEREAS despite a detailed statement issued by the University denying these allegations, some doubt may remain in the minds of some members of the University community and some members of the greater Washington community; and

WHEREAS any such lingering doubts can best be resolved by the appointment of an impartial committee to investigate these allegations;

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE UNIVERSITY SENATE OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY:

1. that an impartial committee should be established to investigate the allegations which have been made by the Assistant U. S. Attorney and others concerning the role of the George Washington University in a recently completed criminal trial for alleged rape and other crimes; and

2. that authority to establish such a committee on behalf of the Faculty Senate should and hereby is granted to the three elected members of the Faculty Senate representing the National Law Center.



*The National Law Center
Student Bar Association*

December 7, 1972

Professor Edwin L. Stevens
Chairman, Faculty Senate, George Washington Univ.
Aud. 1
Lisner Auditorium
730 21st St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Professor Stevens,

The Student Bar Association of the National Law Center believes that serious questions as to the propriety of the conduct of G. W. University officials in the recent alleged rape case have been raised.

President Elliott's comments in the news media have not been responsive to the allegations of misconduct that have made.

Consequently, the Student Bar Association urges that an objective and thorough investigation be made, so that facts can be ascertained, and rumor dispelled.

It is recommended that an investigative committee be established to determine the extent of the university's participation in the case and propriety of its conduct, if any. It is further recommended that the committee be composed of university students and faculty, to be chosen as the Faculty Senate deems appropriate.

Sincerely,

James A. Kutcher
President, Student Bar Assoc.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
INTERDEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM

Habbs

Reising

Angel

Marinaccio

Mason

Schworer

Kirsch

Phill

Overpoint

Vahany

Kaye

Breen

Barrett

Morgan

Dockeray

Goa

Schiff

Eisenberg

Black

Nash

Griffith

Kurtz

Allen

December 8, 1972

Fac. Senate Meeting

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
Washington, D. C.

The Faculty Senate


November 28, 1972

The Faculty Senate will meet on Friday, December 8, 1972, at 2:10 p.m., in the Faculty Conference Room on the sixth floor of the Library.

AGENDA

1. Call to order
2. Minutes of the regular meeting of November 10, 1972
3. (a) RESOLUTION TO IMPROVE FISCAL SUPPORT TO THE LIBRARY (71/20) with report by Chairman John Kaye, Committee on University Resources. (Resolution 71/20 referred by Senate action February 11, 1972, to Committee on University Resources.)

(b) RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE PRINCIPLE OF VOLUNTARY OPTIONAL RETIREMENT AT AGE 62 (72/2) with report by Chairman John Kaye, Committee on University Resources. (Resolution 72/2 referred by Senate action April 14, 1972, to Committee on University Resources.)
4. Brief statements
5. Adjournment


Frederick R. Houser,
Secretary

